

A.—SRI M. V. RAMA RAO (Minister for Home).—

(a) At present, 55 persons are detained under the D.I.R. 1962.

Communists : 20

Others : 35

(b) No.

(c) Class I—5

Class II—50

(d) 46 detenus have been granted family allowance at Rs. 100 each per month.

(e) Yes.

(f) Government have revised the conditions of detention and provided better facilities.

Minor Irrigation works in Gulbarga District.

***Q.—177. Sri S. RUDRAPPA (Kalgi).—**

Will the Government be pleased to state.—

(a) the number of Minor Irrigation works sanctioned during 1964-65 in Gulbarga District ;

(b) the total amount spent on these works in the above district ?

A.—Sri ALUR HANUMANTHAPPA (Deputy Minister for Minor Irrigation).—

(a) 111 works.

(b) Rs. 6,90,189.

Abolition of Cycle Tax.

***Q.—203. Sri A. KRISHNA SHETTY (Mangalore-II).—**

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

the reasons for rejecting the proposal of the Bangalore City Corporation to abolish Cycle Tax ?

A.—SRI R. M. PATIL (Minister for Development, Panchayats, Raj and Municipal Administration).—

In the interest of the Corporation revenue the proposal is rejected.

Distribution of Foodgrains.

***Q.—207. SRI K. P. REVANASIDDAPPA** (Tiptur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) the policy adopted by them with regard to the distribution of foodgrains in the State ;

(b) the reasons for following different modes of distribution in urban and rural areas ;

(c) the quota of wheat and rice allotted to the State by the Central Government during the year 1964 ;

(d) whether the full quota allotted was drawn and brought to the State and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(e) the steps they have taken in this behalf ;

A.—SRI B. D. JATTI (Minister for Food).—

(a) The salient points of the policy are :—

(i) procurement by the State Government of a small portion of the paddy, jowar, wheat and maize grown in the State from the coming harvest and building up of a small buffer stock ;

(ii) conserving whatever foodgrains are grown in the State for utilisation within the State ;

(iii) informal rationing in the large towns and cities ;

(iv) informal rationing in areas with a concentration of labour population ;

(v) ad hoc issues in scarcity affected areas and other "difficult pockets" ;

(vi) free movement and sale of foodgrains within the State (other than the small quantities of foodgrains procured on Government account) ;

(b) 1. In the urban areas the people are generally non-agriculturists. Foodgrains have to be imported into such areas and distributed equitably among the people living in such areas. For this purpose, informal rationing has been introduced in urban area and rations are issued on cards ;

2. Labour Concentration Areas ; Here also the people are non-agriculturists. To keep the means of production going, supplies of